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MONDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1913.

About two months of this Indian winter would shorten the white man's winter considerably.

That Navaho "opening" reported from New Mexico may be nothing more than a mislabeled picture production.

We agree with the advice of the postmaster general that Christmas presents should be mailed early. And before they are mailed they must, of course, be bought.

In connection with the enormous output of information about the White House, it is encouraging to note that the White House has had three "attacks" of pleurisy pneumonia.

John Redmond, Irish home rule leader, was struck violently in the face by a military sergeant the other day and a bag of flour poured out on him. This may show him where he has been wrong.

A Harbinger mine recently wrote to Congressman Macdonald asking for a reply as to whether or not he was supporting the Western Federation of Miners in the copper country strike. The congressman's letter in return fails to directly answer that question, but in a long statement, in which he rails at "autocratic power" of corporations and "corporate control," he gives the impression that he is opposed to the mining companies in their fight against the Western Federation of Miners, regardless of the fact that the largest proportion of the citizens of this district are first in sympathy with the strike.

The latest victim of bicolorite of mercury poisoning is a nurse in New York city whose nine-year-old child brought her deadly habits by mistake, because they looked like headache medicine. They don't have accidents with bicolorite of mercury in Germany. The German pharmacists provide that justice containing the poison be made of equal parts with common salt, that they be colored bright red with aniline dye, have a cylindrical shape and be twice as long as thick, and furthermore they must be wrapped in a special paper bearing the words "arsenic" in white letters, with a small weight of arsenic, which is to be wrapped and dispensed only in suitable glass bottles or tubes.

The administration's Mexican policy is perfectly simple and perfectly easy to understand. The United States is willing to co-operate with any party calling all the other nations in placing Huerta in the position of economic and diplomatic isolation. This means that Huerta will be unable to secure money to carry on his government of military law. Without money he must cease to exist. As Huerta's war, the Carranza group will seek "there is to be no intervention whatever" will end all the intervening necessary. Carranza may be just as much of a cut-throat as Huerta, but at least he is a "constitutional" ruler. He is not much at least against a dictatorship and is at least of the type of the constitutional type.

The leading drawback to the country of "change" is that it is able to buy cheap differences, get their heads together and arrange a program of road development that will open up the copper country to Marquette, Menominee, Iron, Dickinson, Delta and Alger counties. Stepping carefully from plant to plant, the men gather the opium on the broad blades of their crescent-shaped collecting knives, which has an upturned back about an inch high to prevent the juice from dropping off. As soon as a knife is full it is handed to the owner of the field or his foreman, who stands among the collectors to see that none of the precious drops are hidden away by the workers to increase their daily wages. As soon as the morning work is over, the fields are deserted until the afternoon, when new incisions have to be made. Each plant is tapped twice, and a large poppy head gives from twenty to thirty grains of opium.—Christian Herald.

Some congressmen are demanding that Congress shall adjourn in order that they may collect the money allowed them for travel to and from their homes. They are not asking for the perquisite in order that they may spend the money going home, for that would leave nothing in their pockets. What the congressmen want is such an addition to their salaries as would come from the difference between their travel cost and their travel allowance. The motive is as petty as the perquisite. If there is no other way of getting the laws the country needs the little levy must be paid, but it will leave its mark on whoever takes it. Congress is paid by the year, and many would prefer that it should take eleven months' holiday. But a grant of mileage money as a gift, not for travel, is objectionable.

The Michigan newspapers are urging that all connected with the Western Federation of Miners be driven out of the state and the operating companies have got together a "Citizens' alliance" to oppose the strikers and their friends, according to a letter received by Bert Riley, president of the Battle Miners' union, today from John C. Lowmyer from the strikers' headquarters. In spite of this the men are said to be standing firm in their demands.—Battle Daily Post.

Either Mr. Lowmyer has a mistaken notion of the purpose of the Citizens' Alliance or he is distorting the truth to serve his own ends. It is certain he has not read the newspapers of the copper country carefully. The Citizens' Alliance is not opposed to the strikers. It wants them to remain here and return to their former positions in the mines. The Alliance is opposed only to the organization of the Western Federation of Miners which ultimately must quit this district. It will seek to prevail upon the underground men affiliated with that organization to give up their memberships in the Federation and resume their work. It will endeavor to do this by making plain the fact that the organization of the Federation never will be recognized by the mining companies and that to hold out for recognition will be against their own best interests.

WIRELESS TELEPHONY.

Talking through the ether from New York to London, something which a few years ago was beyond men's wildest dreams, promises now within a short time to become a reality. That it can be done was proved a few days ago by Marconi when vocal sounds were transmitted by wireless telephones from Clifden, Ireland, to Cape Breton, a distance of more than 2,000 miles. While Mr. Marconi, who personally conducted the experiment, is credited to say no actual words were transmitted, the fact that the broad Atlantic has been bridged by vocal sounds it will be possible to hold conversations between the old and new continents. It was only recently that wireless telephony was in its infancy. Today it is in common use all over the world. If wireless telephony makes rapid strides as the wireless telegraph has, and there seems no reason in these days of marvels to believe that it will not, the time is not far distant when it will have been perfected and put into everyday commercial use. The possibilities of the wireless telephony are boundless. It is hard to grasp all that its perfection will mean to mankind. The world already owes much to the genius of Marconi. The completion of the long distance wireless telephony will increase the debt.

POPPY FIELDS OF PERSIA.

Round about Shiraz, as far as Isfahan, southward to the country of the sea palm, a great deal of opium is grown, and several thousand chests are shipped from Shiraz to China and various other large centers of the trade every season. The collecting of the opium juice begins in June, when the flowers having faded and the leaves fallen, the poppy heads are ready to be hid. When the sun stands low on the western horizon, the men with their knives start their work, making one or two incisions in the fleshy green skin of the heads on the side toward the setting sun. During the cool night hours the brown, strong-smelling, viscous juice oozes out and collects in pearl-like drops on the surface of the seed vessel.

Before the rising sun rains sufficient power to dry or crystallize the sticky substance, the gathering is in full swing. Stepping carefully from plant to plant, the men gather the opium on the broad blades of their crescent-shaped collecting knives, which has an upturned back about an inch high to prevent the juice from dropping off. As soon as a knife is full it is handed to the owner of the field or his foreman, who stands among the collectors to see that none of the precious drops are hidden away by the workers to increase their daily wages. As soon as the morning work is over, the fields are deserted until the afternoon, when new incisions have to be made. Each plant is tapped twice, and a large poppy head gives from twenty to thirty grains of opium.—Christian Herald.

PUZZLE.

Most prices continue to soar, despite the wholesale importation of Canadian cheap beef. Who is holding out?—Chicago News.

TIMBER SUPPLY IS UNCERTAIN

Intensive Forestry Must Be Undertaken for Future Needs

Washington, Nov. 24.—After the remaining virgin timber of the United States is exhausted, forest supplies will have to come from national forests, state forests, or from privately owned land, but federal and state forests, according to E. A. Sterling, director of the American Forestry association, who addressed the national conservation congress this afternoon, constitute only one-fifth of the total forest area of the country.

"On private lands," he says, "the timber of the future will be either such growth which has sprung up voluntarily on cutover land and has managed to escape fire, or that from areas which have been devoted to forest production as a business enterprise."

So far the practice of private forestry has been mainly confined to small operations, often more for pleasure than for profit. An intensive forest policy on a scale large enough to establish its commercial feasibility has not yet been undertaken.

Private forestry in the United States has been retarded by many influences among the more important are large stores of timber supplies, comparatively low stumpage and lumber values, lack of market for many minor forest products, and a public sentiment which has not realized that forest production is essentially the growing of successive crops.

Present tendencies in private forestry indicate a more logical development than at any time since forest conservation became an issue. Instead of attempting to put immediately into effect complete policies and an intensive management which are scientifically correct, the things now being attempted are the logical steps which will ultimately lead to systematic, long-time management of private forest lands. The private owner is learning that fire protection is possible and that it pays. With this fact established, other things will be taken up and worked out until the progressive timber land owner will find that he is practicing the kind of forestry which pays in this country.

"In a word, private forestry, as it can be properly practiced in the United States today, is not the intensive forestry of Germany, but the application of protective and close utilization measures with provisions for natural regeneration. These principles, applied as economic conditions permit, will build up the art and practice of forestry in America."

STRANGE SCOTCH WORDS.

An American traveling in Great Britain may consider himself equipped with a knowledge of English sufficient to make himself understood wherever he may go and that no dialect can daunt this self confidence. He will soon be made aware of his mistake in provincial England, and in Scotland his discomfort may be complete. The nearer one approaches the Scottish border, the thicker the speech of the country folk and the stranger to American ears. On crossing the border the Scotch flavored speech and the still stranger words that are encountered make manifest to the traveler that, though his ancestors may have been Scots, he is indeed, in a foreign land.

Even the printed page of the newspaper attests this fact. The Kilmarlock Standard, published in Ayrshire, the county of Robert Burns, aims for its sheep and cattle, shows in its advertising pages words that drive one to the dictionary, and even there one may fail to find them. Here one finds the terms "wild quoy" and "stirks" for sale "at public roup"—that is old cows and heifers for sale at auction—"half shorthorn, black and blue gray stirks." "Married men milkers to assist in byres"—a byre is a cow stable. Then come "back-end shows" of cattle and sheep, whatever that may mean—"wedder lambs," "pleishing," "steedings" and other things unfamiliar to Americans when presented in Scottish garb.

THINGS WE NEVER SEE.

Cartoons in which political bosses are portrayed as thin, hungry looking persons.

A wife who is glad her husband considers his mother the noblest woman on earth.

Insurance agents who go right away when you tell them you have all the insurance you are able to carry.

Occultists who can find nothing the matter with the eyes.

Capitalists who think they are getting a square deal at Washington.

Actresses who hate to have their names appear in the papers.

Beautiful girls who have not found out that they are lovely.

Nice, fat cheeks that arrive just when they are most needed.

T. R. asleep in a rear seat.

—Record-Herald.

SCIENTIFIC.

Scientists who can produce live frogs scientifically may reduce the high cost of living. But anyone who tries to produce live will be liable to indictment as committing a nuisance.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

QUESTION.

Why is it that the divers bricks and bullets that mow down from flights and riots always hit "the innocent bystander?"—Judge.

THINK "BIG DITCH" WILL AID GERMAN COMMERCE

United States and Nearby Countries to Profit Most But Maritime Experts in Kaiser's Land Think They Will Gain Some Advantages Other European Countries Will Lose.

Berlin, Nov. 24.—Germany above all other foreign nations expects to profit by the opening of the Panama canal. Maritime experts here point out that while the United States naturally will receive the greatest advantage, owing to its lack of ships it will not be in a position to profit by the great increase in the carrying trade which the German shipowners have foreseen and prepared for.

Orders placed by three of the leading German companies for new vessels designed particularly for service by way of Panama, large increase of capital stock by the same companies, and the announcement that the four big lines now running to the Orient, Australia and the Pacific coasts of North and South America will be diverted to pass through the canal as such as it is open to commerce, speak plainly of the importance attributed in this country to the new waterway.

German authorities say that the effect of the opening of the canal will manifest itself chiefly in a great commercial boom in western Canada and the Pacific coast states, from which shipping interests generally will profit; in increased freights as a result of the opening of hitherto undeveloped European emigration to regions on the western coast of South America stored with raw material; in the diversion and expansion of the streams of European emigration to regions on the Pacific Coast well suited to settlement; and, finally, in the opportunity offered to the industries of the United States to compete under highly favorable conditions in the markets of the Orient, western South America, Australia and New Zealand.

Count Reventlow's View.

Though reluctant to venture definite prophecies, in view of the divergence of expert opinion, Count Ernst von Reventlow, the well known German naval writer and student of American conditions, reviewed the subject recently, as follows:

"There is no doubt but that the United States will derive the greatest benefit from the canal. Furthermore, there will follow great changes in existing American trade conditions. The west of the United States will experience a strong business and commercial development. The immigration from Europe will probably turn itself far more than before to the Pacific Coast, now that the immigrants are not deterred by the expense of the railroad journey from New York. San Francisco will lose its present importance for the East-Asiatic trade but in return secure a great gain through its new position in the trade with the western United States and with the western states of South America. Here on the west coast of South America, lies the greatest importance of the canal for the United States, and this importance will manifest itself not only economically but probably in the political field as well.

"The canal will bring an interesting political importance to the West Indies and the Tonga Islands, which are owned by Great Britain, France and Denmark. Insofar as these islands already possess harbors their importance will be augmented either as maritime bases or as ports of call, and their economic position and their commerce will be greatly increased. It is possible, too, that this development may create new political constellations and thereby give occasion for international friction.

Shift Tide of Immigration.

"A very important factor for the United States, and, indeed, for all America, is, in my opinion, the immigration from China and Japan. One cannot doubt that the Panama canal will divert this immigration to the eastern part of the American continent, whereas it has heretofore been chiefly confined to the west. Here too the purely economic significance of the canal is complicated with an earnest political factor, and the issue which has heretofore been known only as 'the California question' will make itself known in the east. Possibly the yellow population of the Hawaiian Islands will increase still more, long after which they were brought to the southwestern states.

They had never had an opportunity to spread northward through long centuries of time, becoming hardly so numerous as degrees, as had those of the part of Asia where Prof. Hansen had first made his discovery. With the discoverer's philosophy of plant hardness, however, the hardness of these new alfalfa could be transferred to other alfalfa, and a variety of alfalfa would not itself do as a successful forage in the middle west of the United States.

But the thing to do was to follow this new plant northward, and find out the home of the hardest of the hardy. With this in mind he set out. He followed the trail across deserts, among wild and forbidding mountains, along routes infested by bandits, tracing it by caravan for 1,300 miles to a latitude about level with St. Paul—45 degrees north—in the very heart of Asia.

Along the difficult way he interviewed natives, soldiers, and the horses in the markets. He and his company gathered seed by hand out in the steppes. Then winter overtook him a little to the northward of the Chinese frontier, and, risking his life by exposure, he made a 700 mile dash northward to Omsk on the Transiberian railroad, whence he started westward with his precious freight of seeds.

It was almost like discovering a new continent. Here was an alfalfa that nature, doubtless through thousands of years had insured to drought and cold. It held hardness. Hardness had been worked into it by nature's slow processes as the plant had traveled with infinite pains from the southward perhaps in Persia, where as the common alfalfa of the United States had traveled another way. These were taken from Persia to Greece in the fifth century B. C. Thence they were carried to Italy and Spain, and after that to South America, long after which they were brought to the southwestern states.

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rapidly, for these stands will undoubtedly enjoy an immense benefit from the Panama canal.

"So far as Germany is concerned, the main significance of the canal for our shipping interests lies in the fact that it will make it possible to reach the west in a far shorter period of time. Commerce between the German harbors and San Francisco will increase as soon as the necessary vessels are available. German industry will, in all likelihood, gain a new and very fruitful market in the west. In like manner, importation of the products of the American west into Germany will increase. Trade between the German harbors and the western harbors of South America, already of ever-growing proportions, cannot fail to be greatly increased. German East Asian services will probably be run as extensions of the lines to the Pacific Coast. In other respects, however, the Suez canal will continue to be the shortest and most advantageous route for German ships plying to East Asia and India, and only where the German East Asian and German West American lines can be linked up to advantage will the Panama canal come into consideration as a route between German and East Asian harbors. Which route would be the more advantageous can be determined in each case only by experience.

Making Preparations.

"Facing, as it does, both oceans," concludes Count Reventlow, "the United States will profit doubly from the opening of the canal connecting them, but it needs, above all, to take advantage of this, ships and lots of them. The Pacific, however, will never become the rival of the Atlantic, an ocean of equal importance. The world and its commerce will continue to center around the Atlantic, the commercial center of gravity will never be moved to the Pacific, though a second center may be created there. In my opinion, the most important results of the canal will be manifested in the political consequences which will ensue when the business worlds, the industrial life of the east and west, the north and the south of the American continent are drawn nearer, perhaps even joined firmly into an economic whole."

A Berlin, general director of the Hamburg-American line, says that it is almost impossible to foresee the effect of the opening of the canal upon the commerce of the world. The plans of his company include a line from New York to Valparaiso via the canal, for which at least one 16,500-ton steamer was contracted for some time ago. A new service from China and Japan to Honolulu, Portland, Seattle and San Francisco has been instituted in view of the expected boom on the Pacific Coast. The capital of the company was last year increased by \$6,250,000.

Three of the smaller Hamburg companies are equipping themselves to get their share of the expected new business. The German-Australian and the Cosmos lines have decided to establish a joint service to Honolulu, which will be routed through the canal as soon as it is finished and the South American Shipping company has increased its capital by \$2,500,000 to build two big triple-screw steamers. The Hamburg-American's big rival, the North German Lloyd of Bremen, has made no announcement yet regarding its Panama plans, but its managing director, Philip Heineken, has spoken so optimistically about the great openings for German commerce on the west coast of America that there is no doubt of the company's intention to be no less behind the Hamburg companies. Mr. Heineken believes that the canal will open a big market in the Orient for steel, iron, woolens, cottons and other products of American industry, but that the United States, owing to lack of ships, will be in no condition to take advantage of it. The lines to the southern ports of the United States, by which the company has endeavored to divert the stream of emigration from the overcrowded industrial north to the agricultural south of the United States, will be extended, he indicates, to Pacific ports through the canal.

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Rear Admiral Fletcher and Scene In Vera Cruz Harbor



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REAR ADMIRAL FRANK F. FLETCHER, in charge of the Second division of the north Atlantic fleet, was fully prepared for war when the Mexican crisis became so acute that armed intervention was freely predicted in Washington. He had been in Mexican waters for six months with the Louisiana, Michigan, New Hampshire and Tacoma, when four battleships of the Third division—namely, the New Jersey, Rhode Island, Nebraska and Virginia—were sent to Vera Cruz under command of Rear Admiral Clifford J. Bouché. Rear Admiral Fletcher, ranking as the senior officer, assumed command of the two divisions as well as of several other warships which were sent to aid him in blockading the eastern ports of Mexico if need be. Rear Admiral Fletcher is shown here with a view of his flagship, the Louisiana, taken from the battleship Michigan in Vera Cruz harbor.

Daddy's Bedtime Story — What Spoiled That Lovely Cranberry Pie.

THERE were times when Jack and Evelyn took daddy's stories as jokes, and when he told them he meant to tell them about Red Flush, the cranberry pie elf, they laughed hard.

"I see you don't believe in elves—in pie elves, at any rate—but I am just going to tell you that Red Flush was as handsome and sprightly a little elf as ever hopped about in a cranberry skin," said daddy.

"Though Red Flush looked like a cranberry, he wasn't really one of them. He was so fond of cranberries and had eaten so many of them that the fairy queen one day said he ought to look like one, and so after she waved her wand he did."

"Red Flush traveled around a good deal. One day he crept in for a nap among some cranberries in a bin at the corner grocery's.

"Before he wakened a little girl came in to buy a quart of the berries, and Red Flush was dumpped in with the others.

"When the little girl got home she handed the bag to her mother, and it was put in the pantry until the next day. Red Flush then crawled out of the bag and prowled over the house.

"The elf hopped out into the kitchen and up on to the kitchen table where the little girl's mother was busily stirring something in a bowl.

"Something good to eat!" sniffed Red Flush, for he was very fond of good things.

"She was cutting up the cranberries and mixing them with minced raisins. Then she added water and sugar and lemon juice and poured this sauce into a deep dish lined with a white crust. Over this she spread another white crust, cutting slits in the top that Red Flush took for windows and doors.

"What a jolly little house, with something inside to eat!" Red Flush exclaimed, and he wriggled through one of the slits and snuggled inside.

"In a minute the pie was put into the stove, and Red Flush wondered why his little house began to get warm.

"The perspiration was steaming down his face as he jumped out of the pie. He would have been in a bad way, I am afraid, if just then the little girl's mother had not opened the oven door to peep in. Red Flush hopped out.

"How queer the pie looks!" the lady exclaimed, for it was bulged up in spots all over the top, and one of the cut places was torn and had a stream of cranberry juice trickling out.

"I'm afraid it's spoiled," she said, and she took it out and threw it away.

But she never found out about Red Flush, and Red Flush was so disgusted with cranberries that from that day he gave them up and took to eating plain elf fare, so that now he looks just like any other little elf."

FAMOUS PEOPLE AND THEIR DOUBLES.

The American magazine is just beginning a new serial story by Marjorie Thompson entitled "The Woman's Law," which is based on double identity, in which a mother, to save her child, substitutes an innocent man for a murderer. The author, Mrs. Thompson, has for many years been interested in the subject of double identity. She has collected many interesting facts on the subject and following is an extract from an interview with her in which she relates some of the stories she has gathered:

"Chauncey Depew had a double in D. J. Bates, a grocer of North Scituate. A summer resident there, a friend of Depew's, said she never quite got over the shock of seeing Chauncey measuring out potatoes and pickles.

"Supposing you were an unmarried woman, and people were constantly asking you: 'How is your husband?' This was the query that Miss Ida Tarbell heard daily some years ago while living in Washington. She was mistaken for Mrs. A. W. Greely, wife of the famous Arctic explorer. It was not enough for Miss Tarbell to be posted on the latest schedule in the tariff and other national matters of which she is master, she must also know the state of General Greely's health. It was easier to respond 'The general is well, thank you,' than to explain to intimate acquaintances of the Greelys that she was not Mrs. Greely, but Miss Tarbell.

"Judge Hughes, of the Supreme Court, has his double in Claude M. Hart, manager of the Hotel Touraine in Boston, and Colonel Roosevelt has his in Judge Keyes of Concord, Mass. Mr. Keyes has a fund of amusement over his resemblance to his famous prototype. He is in evidence at the Progressive rallies, and is always mistaken for the colonel. While Roosevelt is being cheered by one part of a crowd, Keyes, mistaken for Roosevelt, is usually greeted by another part. Mothers stop him with a proud 'I have six children, colonel,' or a supplicating 'Kinna do baby, please, Mr. President.'

"When first introduced to the colonel, Keyes flushed a Rooseveltian grin at him and said, 'Dee-lighted.' Roosevelt gave a twin grin, and said, 'Bully! that's bully!'

"A New York professional man writes me as follows:

"A year or two ago I started for the theater in the subway with my wife and two other women. We had no sooner sat down than a man opposite with three or four women in his charge looked at me and began to laugh. I saw the resemblance between him and me and so did the women in his charge and in my charge. We were both dressed in evening clothes and looked absolutely alike. It was so apparent and such a joke, that we got up and gravely shook hands and lifted our hats to each other—much to the amusement of the whole car full of folks."

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